

The West Virginia Democracy and Tilden

The platform on which Mr. Tilden stands pretends to arraign the Republican party for not, etc, this having brought about specie payments. It says, in so many words, that "We denounce the Republican party for its failure, for all these eleven years, to make good the promise of the legal tender notes, which are a changing standard of value in the hands of the people, and the non-payment of which is a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation."

If this language has any meaning whatever it is that the Republican party, has not since the war converted the paper of the country into specie; that is, made it convertible, at the pleasure of the holder, into specie dollars.

There never was a more hypocritical white utterance by any party than this one by the Democratic party. The Republican party has been persistently denounced by three-fourths of the Democratic papers of the country for its alleged hard money predilections. It has been held up to public reproach as the ally of the capitalist, and especially the bondholder, and charged with enmity to the debtor class.

The charges have been running through the land in regard to this alleged disposition of Republicans to increase the value of the paper dollar at the expense of the working man and the debtor class. The constant effort of the Democratic party has been to excite the prejudice of the people against Republicans on the ground that they were striving to appreciate the money of the country towards a specie basis.

Time after time before the public on greenback platforms and denouncing Republicans as being anti-greenback in their policy.

And yet, at this late day, after having been beaten so often on this issue that they now despair of victory save by an entire change of front on the money question, they have the hardihood to prefer charges against the Republican party for not having erred in this brought about specie payments.

This hypocrisy is off the same piece that the same party so shamelessly manifested during the war, when after having in all possible ways sought to neutralize the efforts of the government to put down the rebellion, they finally met at Chicago and resolved that the war for the Union was a failure.

There is but one parallel for such hypocrisy, and perhaps some of our readers have heard it or seen it in print. It is the case of the wayward youth who after having killed his father and mother, and after he had been convicted for murder, was asked by the Court what he had to say for the sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him. "Nothing," said this model Democratic youth, "that I hope your Honor will remember that I am a poor lone orphan."

To no portion of the Democratic party do these remarks more especially apply than to our West Virginia Democracy. Only a few days ago, at their Charleston Convention, they passed a resolution affecting to deprecate and deplore the financial policy of the Republican party. They went on to say that West Virginia was a debtor State and that the Republican party had not been the friend of such States, meaning that it had been the friend of creditor States, or, in other words, of hard money States, and then proceeded to demand the repeal of the Resumption law, the taxation of U. S. bonds, and an abolition of National Banks, &c.

More than this, too, that same Charleston Convention cast 225 votes, out of 486, in favor of proclaiming a still more radical arraignment of the financial policy of the Republican party. In other words, it cast that many votes in favor of adopting the minority report in place of the majority report. And, in addition, it sent ten delegates to St. Louis who voted solid on both ballots for Old Bill Allen and his rag baby cry of "more money and less misery."

There were but two States in the Union that persisted in voting for Allen and inflation, and West Virginia was one of these two. And yet these two representative men of West Virginia inflation Democracy will come home and join in the work of ratifying Tilden's nomination, and will, on every hustling, ask the people to join with them in giving thanks for the job performed at St. Louis.

Everybody knows that Old Bill Allen is the antipodes of Tildenism—that the one means "soft money," and lots of it, and the other hard money and contraction. Tilden represents the named interests of the nation, and the named interests of West Virginia.

He is known as a Wall street lawyer. He is a man of immense wealth and he goes in for turning that wealth into gold as fast as possible. It is this known status of his that made the soft money papers of the west and south cry aloud for his defeat at St. Louis.

The position of the West Virginia Democracy in this campaign is as self-stultifying as it is in the Greeley campaign. They had always denounced the reconstruction amendments of Congress as so many unconstitutional usurpations of power, and had held up that body to scorn for passing them. And yet they went to Baltimore and swallowed Greeley and formally ratified the amendments. And so, in like manner, after denouncing the hard money policy of the Republicans, and after giving their best at St. Louis to nominate Allen and his rag baby cry of "more money and less misery," they go to St. Louis to ratify Tilden's nomination, and will, on every hustling, ask the people to join with them in giving thanks for the job performed at St. Louis.

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By Telegraph

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER ST. LOUIS.

Nomination of Hendricks, of Ind., for Vice President.

St. Louis, June 29.—The convention was called to order at 10 A. M. The interest in the convention had greatly abated, many of the delegates having left the hall.

After the reading of a number of telegrams from different points approving the nomination of Mr. Tilden, Illinois nominated Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, for Vice President; and McDonald, of Indiana, withdrew it.

The nomination was made in the face of the statement by McDonald that the candidacy of Hendricks ended with yesterday, thus the Indiana delegation had no authority to present his name for the second place or to accept the nomination. The convention must therefore act upon its own responsibility.

Mr. Woodson, of Missouri, said his delegation had instructed him to say that Missouri was, and the country would be, a unit for Tilden and Hendricks. He urged the nomination of Hendricks.

The chairman of other delegations made similar remarks urging the nomination of Hendricks.

The total vote was 733, of which Hendricks received 730, and there were eight votes for Tilden.

Mr. Kelly, of New York, rose to address the Chair. [Applause and loud calls for Kelly.] He proceeded to the platform amid cheers.

Mr. Kelly said no man here had worked more strenuously than himself against the nomination of Tilden, because it was his earnest belief that they could not carry the election with an Eastern candidate. The convention had decided otherwise and he bowed to the decision, and none would work harder than he for his elect.

He expressed his great admiration for Hendricks, and confidence in his high and pure character. He counseled the burial of all personal opinions and the concentration of the efforts for a common victory. He proceeded with some comments on the necessity for a change in the national administration, through Democratic success, which were frequently greeted with applause.

Henna, of Indiana, thanked the convention for its expression of kindly feeling towards the State. Hendricks had been hard and bitter, but now the tone was changed and he was a friend.

Mr. Miller, of Nebraska, offered a resolution recommending the necessity for a change in the national administration, through Democratic success, which were frequently greeted with applause.

The chair said it was not in order now as the next business was to call the roll of the States for the National Convention.

Alabama, Walter T. Brogg; Arkansas, John J. Sumpter; California, Frank McCoppin; Colorado, Bela M. Hughes; Connecticut, Wm. H. Hamun; Delaware, Robinson Hickman; Florida, E. McConnell; Illinois, Wm. Gough; Indiana, John L. Miller; Iowa, H. Hamun; Kansas, B. Zestman; Kentucky, H. D. McHenry; Maine, Thos. Dowling; Maryland, A. Coffey; Louisiana, B. F. Jones; Missouri, John G. Priest; Massachusetts, F. O. Price; Michigan, E. Kanter; Minnesota, Wm. Lochran; Nebraska, John L. Miller; Nevada, R. P. Keating; New York, Henry C. Murphy; Ohio, John G. Thomas; Pennsylvania, Wm. L. Scott; Wisconsin, Wm. F. Vallas; Virginia, Alex. Campbell; Texas, F. S. Stockdale.

Murphy, of New York, offered a resolution of thanks to the Convention, and the Committee on Resolutions, and the citizens of St. Louis for the generous liberality to the members of the convention.

Brown, of Tennessee, offered a resolution appointing a committee of the President and Secretary to prepare an official report of the convention, and that the National Committee have the same printed. Agreed to.

The states named their members of this committee; among them were from California, Wm. H. Rogers; Colorado, Adair Wilson; Nebraska, G. B. Scofield; Nevada, R. P. Keating; New York, Henry C. Murphy; Ohio, John G. Thomas; Pennsylvania, Wm. L. Scott; Wisconsin, Wm. F. Vallas; Virginia, Alex. Campbell; Texas, F. S. Stockdale.

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CONGRESS.

HOUSE. WASHINGTON, June 29.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the general appropriation bill.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that the Senate had agreed to the report of the Conference Committee on the naval appropriation bill.

POSTAL APPROPRIATION. Mr. Holman, from the Committee on Postoffice and Postroads, submitted the report of that committee, informing the House that the committee had not been able to agree and asked for another committee.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION. Mr. Blount, from the Committee of Conference on the Naval Appropriation Bill, made a report in favor of the bill.

Mr. Blount said the difference between the bill as it passed in the House and as it passed in the Senate was \$2,433,000, and that the difference between the bill as it passed the House and as reported by the Senate was \$2,433,000.

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